NOTES FROM LONDON.

DIPLOMATIC - POLITICAL - ARTISTIC-PER-

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, March 20.
Our State Department at Washington is doing its best to make confidential communications from its envoys abroad impossible. The Sargent troubles at Berlin are said to have had their origin in the publication of a dispatch from Mr. Sargent meant by him for the private enlighteament of his chiefs. One would have thought that a lesson to be taken to heart, but the State Department seems unteachable. A dispatch from New-York informs the British public that Mr. Frelinghuysen has communicated to a member of the House of Representatives a letter from Mr. Lowell to the effect that the cattle disease here is used as a political weapon, and that the exclusion of foreign cattle is advocated by English Protectionists with the thinly veiled object of raising the price of meat. True enough, and Mr. Lowell was bound to acquaint the Department with the fact. I have no means of knowing whether he wrote confidentially. It is enough to say that an exercise of common discretion on Mr. Frelinghuy-sen's part would have prevented the publication of such a dispatch. No Minister can address his own Government with perfect frankness if he writes under the penalty of indiscriminate publicity. No Government in Europe discloses all the dispatches it receives. I don't suppose ours does, but where is

Mr. Parnell addressed a company of 200 Irishmen at the Holborn Restaurant on St. Patrick's Day, speaking to the toast, "Ireland a Nation." A journal edited by a brutal Saxon points out, with characteristic want of good feeling, that the expression is one which neither grammar nor history wift justify; no, nor yet ethnography. But Irish contempt for such slight matters as history and grammar will enable a proud and sensitive people to disregard petty criticisms of this sort. It might be more to the purpose to ask whether Mr. Parnell availed himself of this occasion to express his horror at the recent marderous attempts by Irish-Americans in the railway stations of London. If he did. the brutal Saxon reporter has omitted to put Mr. Parnell's horror on record. Some of Mr. Parnell's sentences may seem to point in an opposite direction, and to express not horror but acquiescence in the dynamite policy, if not approval of it. They had to depend, said he, on the exertions of Irishmen at home and abroad. He would advise them not to depend upon a political party. They understood better to-day the weak points in the armor of their enemy than ever they did before. They understood

and recognized the most suitable means of attack. Now it is not necessary to assert that Mr. Parnell had dynamite in his mind when he spoke of the most suitable means of attack. But this is to be sald. His omission to condemn the use of dynamite. coupled with the use of the phrases I have quoted. will certainly be understood by many of his countrymen as a justification of outrages which are to recent to have passed wholly out of anybody's memory. Mr. Parnell's position is in fact the olone: toleration of crime, and a perfect readiness to avail himself of the results of crime. He is always ready to consure the efforts of the Government to prevent and punish crime. For the crime and the criminal he has seldom anything but tacit approval.

Mr. Parnell remarked in the House of Commons on Saturday that the farmers of Ireland were tools if they continued to pay certain taxes which Mr. Parnell does not like,-taxes for extra police and for the prevention of crime under the Crimes Act.

Lord Wolseley, on the Monday following, speaking to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, observed that owing to circumstances which they would all willingly forget, Ireland stank in the nostrils of many charitable people.

Whether there be any connection between the two speeches is a question which everybody can answer, each to his own liking. Mr. Parnell is an Irishman. Lord Wetseley is an Irishman. And there is a river in Macedon and another in Mon

When it became known that the Master of the Rolls was to preside over the hearing of the appeal in Belt versus Lawes, there were plenty of prophets to foretell the result that has happened. Sir Baliel Brett is the judge before whom Colonel Valentine Baker was tried. The feeling of London society, or of very influential sections of it, at that time, was strongly in Colonel Baker's favor. When he was found guilty, Mr. Justice Brett prenounced upon him what was commonly thought the very mild sentence of one year's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant. It was seclusion, not imprisonment. The feeling of London society, or of very infavor of Mr. Belt. Again it happens that the sympathics of Sir Baliel Brett and the grapathies of so ciety are found to coincide. Re made it plais during the hearing of the appeal, and nobody wa surprised when, with great heat and passion, to affirmed and sustained the verdict of the jury is Mr. Belt's favor. If there was any surprise, it sprung from the fact that the Master of the Rolls it so far as to express his approval of Mr. Baron Huddinton's summing up at the trial. The genera opinion of the profession is that Mr. Baron Hud Cleston's summing up was a very prejudiced and partisan performance. But lawyers are ingenious in fielding or inventing reasons for things. An em nent practitioner has pointed out that the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Baron Huddieston are neighbors. I don't know what that has to do with the

view which both these ornaments of the bench took of the artistic testimony is not the least striking incident of the case. Mr. Baron Huddleston treated Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Millais and the whole body of their colleagues with derision. Sir Baliol Brett is perhaps more decorous, but he has the same contempt for an artist's opinion about art that his brother Huddleston proclaimed. Lord Coleridge took a sensible view. He thought the quanimous testimony of nearly all the eminent artists of London substantially decisive of the point at issue. They all said Mr. Belt could not been the author of the different busts he claimed as his. These busts were in style so dissimi lar that no single hand could have produced them all. But Mr. Baron Huddleston and Sir Baliol Brett and the Belt jury thought this testimony overborne by the testimony of witnesses who de clared they had seen Mr. Belt at work on all these busts. No doubt they had, or thought they had, but what work did they see him do? Nothing is so easy as to deceive the layman in such a matter. If the act world agreed that a picture was by Rubene and a visitor swore that he had seen John Smith at work on the canvas, I suppose Mr. Baron Huddieston and Sir Baliol Brett would believe Mr. John Smith. He testifies to a fact; the art world only to an opinion. Nonsense of this sort is gravely aled even in the press. Perhaps in no other European'country would judges and writers be found

to commit themselves to such an absurdity.

The death of Charlotte, Baroness de Rothschild, is one of those events which will be felt as a calamity wherever the Jewish people have representatives. It is not merely that she here a famous mame or had led a brilliant career in London. She was one of those women who seem sent into the world to prove that the possession of immense wealth by a single individual may be a blessing to the poor of all her race; and of other races as well. The Baroness was the widow of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, head of the English branch of the house, and mother of its present head, Sir Nathuniel Rothschild. Their residence in Piccadilly was among the best known in London; one about which every stranger asks if for no other reason than that it looks down on that of the Duke of Wellington by its side. Dinners and receptions gave it a reputation of its own, for there, if anywhere, London society took on a cosmopolitan tone, Mr. Disraeli, to whom the late Baron was a stanch Triend, dined there every Sunday during the sonson, and celebrities from all over Europe were to be mot under the Baron's roof. The records of the movements of crowned personages on their visits to Lonslon, says one great journal in its lofty style, usually included a visit to her house. But the record of her simple and noble charities takes up a much larger place than that of the visits of crowned personages, both in her life and in the accounts published on

her death. The benevolence of the Jewish people is so well known that it can surprise nobody to hear how multifarious were the objects of the Baroness Kothschild's generous interest. Free schools, fre kitchens, free hospitals, all came within her range, and to all she gave largely. She gave money and time and personal care, and those who knew her say that it was not merely a sense of duty which she obeyed, but a profound personal sympathy with suffering and distress of every gind. She had great energy of character, and it was all at the service of others. Her last, or almost her last, words to those about her were, "Remember the Peer." It 's certain that the poor will remember her, and many others will remember her as one of the finest characters of her time.

An addition to the list of international alliances was made yesterday when our countryman, Mr. Van Zaudt, was married to Mrs. Mulholland. I beheve Mr. Van Zandt, who for five years was manager of a Colorado silver mine, is the hero of one of Mr. Bret Harte's stories. At any rate he has for the last two years been known in London as the handsome young American whom Mr. Sam Ward intreduced to his wide circle of triends, where Mr. Van Zandt speedily became popular on his own account. Mrs. Mulholland is that daughter of Sir John Lubbock whose beauty, early marriage and sudden widowhood made her an object of general admiration and sympathy. Seldom has such a pair stood at the altar of St. Peter's, the fashionable church in Eaton Square which competes with St. George's for the religious homage of London society. Sir John Lubbook gave his daughter away. Among those present to witness the coremony were the Earl of Rosebery, Lord and Lady Reay (it was at their home in Scotland that the engagement was made last antumn), Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, Sir Lewis Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. Sieney Baxton, Mrs. Huxley and Mr. E. W. Hamilton. I believe that Mr. Van Zandt is to take his bride to America. 6. W. S.

SNOW-BOUND GOLD-MINES.

SOME INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES AT CŒUR D'ALENE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL COREESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. DEADWOOD, Dakota, March 15.-The rumor began to spread last fall, increasing as it spread, that gold in unbound of quantities was waiting the miner's pan in the Cour d'Aleue Mountains of Idaho. No one felt either called upon or shie to contradic the reports which quickly came late circulation. A few knowing ones, having somewhere or other gained the information that in this world it is the early bird that catches the worm, quietly packed up their earthly chattels—consisting often of a knife, a six-shooter, a tin cup, a trying-pan, a pair of blankets, and a pack of cards—and started Others waited for a little more definite information. Winter was at band, and they did not like to start at a season when no mining could be done. Winter came unpacked his trunk, and made preparations to stop for a season. Snow covered the ground, and then came the wished for information: "Oh, yes. The Cour d'Alene district was one of the richest in the world. Old Callfornta, Colorado and Montana minera had prespected, and pronounced the locality equal to anything they had ever seen. John Smith had struck and located a placer from which he could take out \$50 a day when spring opened. James Smith had a chaim tequally rich, and William Smith and George Smith had been even more fortunate. Charles Smith knew a district richer than anything that had been seen yet, and Zeko Smith the California old timer, said he had never seen anything that approached the Court d'Alenn mines in richness. No. very little gold had been taken out. The prospectors arrived too late in the fall; but he soon as spring opened.—" and so it went. The old miners of California, Nevada, Colorado, Montana and Dakots packed up their outfits and started. The gamblers of all these several camps took their stock in trade in their pickets and started. The rumachers packed up the chemicals needand started. The phinanthropic boarding bonse un-shouldered his hash-mill and started. The wary Jev snutting the air in a cautious mauner, sent on advance scouts. The amateur newspaper man, knowing that the best interests of the camp demanded a live newshim started with the rest. The addier, the saller, the tinker, the tailor, the lawyer, the doctor, the pedler, the

sat down and wrote to their absent charm, giving thei impressions of the camp. I copy from two or stare ettera I have seeu:

From another letter:

Jan. 2. —A man can hear anything he wants to about the diggings, but take Juli the district stories, they are not as good as reported. They say there are a good many quarts leads up there. It is said their will be 50,000 people here in the spring.

From another:

Peb. 26. —You came up idea what it is to five here. Why beadwood camp was a paradise in comparison. I got my first good eleep just night, and it was in a room 10×40 in which forty of us slept at \$1 cach, furnishing our own blankets. You can get a meal of become and bisent for \$1, and a letter rosts 50 cents. Elect for above are selling for \$75, so you see it is old times over again There are now six feet of snow on the level. As soon as snow mells I shall search for quarts. A bindings to entire the country ever saw; that is on number of men.

I suppose the above are boun fide betters, for they are signed, and state simply what every letter I have seen from these affirms. Some write heigefully, some doubtfully, and all agree that it coats a small tertune doubtfully, and all agree that it coats a small tertune to the filer have goods on the file of the fill for there are more file for the fill for there, and more are writing for attitude from times who have zone alone. But the boom has started, and agrees we have agree alone. But the boom has started, and agree the Northerr, Pacific reports showing surpresently large earnings.

CONCERNING TAGE.

The nobler eventure man yet lacks one or two points of being perfect, and smount these may be counsed a rather general absence of tact. To used women tact is inform to very few men is it even possible to acquire it. The feedmine mind, it is true, delights overmuch, as a general thing, in crooked speech. An existin is a delight and a white lie a fearful jey. Man, on the contrary—man an maturet—is poinfully blunt and honest. It might almost be said, indeed, that the very bost men cannot possess tact. It is an impossibility to their natures. The habit of thought before speech exampt be acquired. A hearty gental college professor, most well intentioned and and tactiess of men, was requested by his wife to entertain a lady visitor until the hosters herself had finished beet tollette. Descending to the reception room our professor beamed upon the guest with a smile whose kindly warrath must have gone far to overcome the effects of the wild storm which raged outside. A terrible day, professor, began the lady with a pleasant smile. Indeed it is, madame, the honest gentleman rejoined; "a wild day. I was just saying to my wife that these who had homes to-day better stay in thom." A saiden rigidity settled upon the sountenance of the lady, and the professor could not understand why she listened so coldly to his description of a new variety of form which he had recently dispovered.

Rather worse than the professor was a mild old pastor with a small and peppery wife. So small she was that it she wished to tench his too at the dining table, in conjugal warning, she was obliged to slip far down in her chair, slmont disappearing from view. At the same instant a corresponding rise might be observed in the paster. He also betroyed himself by a hurried "Eh, my dear! What!" Upon being admenished that this would not do, be promised to men. Very soon a brother elergymen dined with him and, absorbed in discussion of the last tribes, he unconsciously served to his gnest nearly the whole of a dish of rare and early pens. At this junctu

sion, taot.

Every few days Ben Butler says, emphatically, that he is out of politics. They have you, Benjamin, and they don't want you to go in again. That is why they do not suswer.—[New-Oricans Picayuna.]

LETTERS RROM THE PEOPLE. NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

A LETTER FROM JUDGE TOURGEE.

RIGIN OF THE PLAN-HOW THE MONEY SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I see that my name is freely used as favoring the bill extending National aid to education

which has just passed the Senate. I am not informed as to the precise terms of that measure. Judging from various newspaper analyses which have met my eye I should origi lly introduced by Senator Blair. As regards the rig. i measure I have already expressed in various forms my disapproval of certain of its elements. I aw, as is well known, a very ardent advocate of the principle of National education, and recard the appropriation and distribution of a National fund upon the basis of littlerney as a measure absolutely necessary to the con-pletion and success of our reconstructionary legislation tion of the Southern voters to be an impending danger to the country far more serious than any likely to have resulted from the continuance of slavery.

While National education in the abstract had been in a

certain sense contemplated and favored by many of our best statesmen since the days of Washington, I suppose that the first time it was ever mooted as an essential part of successful reconstructionary legislation was in a letter which I addressed in January, 1970, to General Grant. then President, which was widely published throughout the country. In 1872 I pressed such a measure upon the attention of the Republican party at its National Conven-1876 bombarded not only the Executive but the Con-cressional Committee of that party with pamphlets and inculars upon the subject. These efforts received almost no sticution from the party managers. In fact, excepting General Count, I could hardly find anyone who had time to consider so triffing a matter. In sheer desperation I wrote "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks without Straw," for the purpose of illustrating the necessity of such a measure. Largely as the result of the perusal of these works. I think, the Republican Convention in 1880 pledged like!! to the promotion of this object.

If the measure which has passed the Senate be. to pay gold to another as reported in The TRIBUNE and other journals, one (3) A bank note is no which contemplates the putting in the hands of States fficials of gross sums of money appropriated for school; purposes in the several States, I do not hesitate to say that it is a most delusive and dangerous measures. The object of such a measure is the cure of illiteracy. A very large proportion of that illiteracy is among the colored people of the south. Aside from the mere fact that the handling of such a gross sum is in itself a temptation to any legis-lative body, we have staring us in the face the fact that the public school funds now arministered by the State Governments of the South are, in very many cases, to say the least, very imperiently applied so far as the colored people are concerned. While I would by no means have the Government of the United States undertake an educational system of its own, or in any manner interfere seems to me that the distribution of a fund in the mannel proposed would not only defeat the object of the bill itseif, but would encourage inaction, slothfulness and improper management upon the part of the State authori-

A PLAN OF APPROPRIATION.

What is needed in such a system is that it should be simple and thorough and a stimulus to endeavor. The Peabody fund, that most marvelous of all good charities, is distributed upon the business princimake our appropriation in the same way? Instead of giving the money to be distributed by the States it should be distributed by the general government directly to the schools operating under the State laws. While the National Government should attempt no control of the schools, it should see to it that the money appropriated goes into schools and does not be-come a corruption fund, the control of which would become a main issue in every State election. Instead of being paid over to the State Treasurer, it should be distanced directly to each school dis-trict, according to the illiteracy therein, and only puld upon satisfactory prior that a primary school, or schools, under the charge of competent instructors, has been in operation in said district for a specified time during the year for which the appropriation is made. In addition to this we should see to it that the

responsion of the find assigned for the illiterates of one race shall in no case be disbursed to schools for the other race, nor the appropriation for one year b at piled to the support of schools during another year.

By this plan there is no possibility for misapplication. It is the cheapest method of pu ting money into trains hat has yet been devised. At the outside it would not cost nere than one half of one percent of the appropriation to ut it in the hands of those who have done the educa-

EVILS OF "PITCHFORK LEGISLATION."

Some of our legislators seem to think that, became the unitry has been footbally and criminally temiss in this

This may be a rather free tendering, but it is an honest translation of the act of showning mensy into a state Transcry under the blee of sching to cure initeracy in that State.

Make the appropriation by all means. Every sentiment

of honor, policy, safety and humanity demands that. But pay for work already done, not for promises and visions. The census gives the initerates in every district. All that need he done is to multiply that number by the per capita allowance for Uliterates, separate the whites from the blacks, and give the white school its proportion and the black school its proportion. Then there will be no chance for shuffling—no evasion, and, above all, no instakes as to where it sees. It is not a matter of race. The white illiferate will have his due proportion as well as the black. But we ought to be sure that each one gets his share, and not one the share of both.

I have a good feel of confidence in the good intentions of southern local story, and the label of southern local story, and the label.

of southern legislators, school officers and the like, but I have a great deal mere confidence in the action of an officer who would have no chance to steal, no temptation to misapply, and whose act would be as purely tation to misapply, and whose act would be as purely ministerial as that of a pension arent who page money of one sworn voiceher. Out of a hundred milition dollars such a man could not divert a hundred enth. I believe that one-fifth of one per cent would be sufficient for all expenses. I think there are bankers who would do it for that and a banker would be just the man to do it. It would only require a man who would examine the wanch of the specific facts. This plan would be sure to secure the results which the other plan at the board an only render sailts which the other plan at the board an only render a few would not be sure to secure the results which and in no state was a fund ever known to grow hands in getting to those having a beneficial interest in the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government, it might make the building for the National Government.

policy to keep in taind when one hundred millions are to be expended! Respectfully, A. W. TOURGEE.

**Office of The Continent, April 9, 1881.

A SHORT LESSON IN FINANCE.

la The Editor of The Tribune. SIR: (1) Why should not the Republican National Convention indorse the Supreme Court decision! It is an affirmation of an accredited right of every Sovernment to contract debt, and acknowledge debt, by an obligatory voneher.

(2) If a National note, whether it be distinguished as a Treasury or a bank noic, be anything else than a voucher, issued in acknowledgment of cash value received, then jit must be a false token. No greenback, nor any National bank-note, is allowed to leave the United States Treasury except as a receipt, in confession by Government that its face value has been paid to Government by its recipient, either in goods delivered to some department, or in work done by some employe, or in sccurity, deposited by a banker.

Wherein lies any difference between the absolute value, as a voucher, of a greenback note from that of a bank note, issued as currency?

bank note, issued as currency?

4) What, in effect, and in fast, is every Government note but an acknowledgment that the people of the United States have already received its cash value, whether as a Treasury note or a bank note?

5) If this be so, and it cannot be denied, why should not our Government output of paper money be backed by every either, as one of the people — as a co-partner in our Government business concern? Our agent, the Government, has the people — as a co-partner in our Government business concern? Our agent, the Government, has put out our National vanchers, as receipts for each values, through their coultraients, in goods, or service, or Government ones actually received by Government, of, Crude and cranky thannelal theories are perplexing the popular unind. Way should not this undeniable fact, that our currency represents values reserved, be declared by the Republican Party! It could not be currency unless its issue was made in new many for each value. It could not be currency unless its issue was made in newer have left the Treasury unless it was bought and paid to?

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1851.

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1884. [(1) Because, if it be true, it is not necessary for

political convention to reaffirm it. (2) A voucher that Government has received something does not necessarily satisfy the rightful claim of one citizen to receive something else from his neighbor. A Government voucher for shoes re-ceived does not extinguish the contract of one man

(3) A bank note is not and ought not to be a legal

(4) Whether Covernment has received eash value, or any value, for its notes, has nothing to do with their vaine. A note is a promise to pay value.

(5) The Government's promise to pay a thing is not the thing i tself. If its honor is unstained, so that its promise is deemed good, no legal-tender act can make it better. But if Democrats shad control of the Government one year, it is likely that no legal-tender act could make a National promise

(6) No theory can be more " crude and cranky than that which assumes that the value of a promise is fixed by what a man bus received for t, and not by what a man an get for it. Perhaps a forger might get \$1,000 in hard gold by imitating Mr. Duganne's signature. But that would not make the forged signature worth a cent to the next man. - Ed.

THE ADIRONDACK SANITARIUM.

To the Editor of The Tribane.
Sin: Will you kindly give room in the columns of your widely-read newspaper to a brief notice, re-calling public attention to an important movement now on foot to establish a cottage sanitarium in the heart of ces who are suffering from weak lungs or in the incipient stages of consumption may have the much-needed change of air and treatment which althorto has been only within the reach of the wealthy. Already a beautiful site has been chosen near Saranae village, add through the praise-worthy efforts of the resident physician, Dr. E. L. Trudeau the sum of \$5,300 has been raised; but this amount i too small to guarantee a commencement of the buildings, and the work is waiting for warm hearts and gener ous pecket-books to insure its success.

The plan contemplates the quiet comforts of a home, with plain but nutritions living and such medical advice as may be needed, all furnished for a most modest sum, se that the needy ones, whose scanty means would ord have the coveted chance of prolonging life at a time that can surely be relied upon to thwart the disease and stay its progress. The cause is one that appeals to the nearts of all, and my hope is that this brief wded may reach the practical symmetry of some whose means

[We are glad to know that this enterprise, whose again its claims upon benevolent persons. Contributions may be sent to Dr. A. L. Loomis, No. or all series of the contributions of the 19 West Thirty-fourth-st., New-York City, or to Dr. E. L. Trudeau, Saranae Lake, Franklin Co.,

APPROVING SOUND DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of the Eribane. Sin: No editorials that have recently appeared in The Thise SE, and they have all been excellent patrons in this state, than those headed "The Fountain-head of Evil," "The Heaviest Clay to Progress," etc. I have read THE TERRENE from my boyland, and it gives me renewed pride in the "old reliable journal" when it marks printed that reflects upon the General, for the ingliquets." The doctrine for the present time is that honest, efficient, and economical government depends largely upon a right restriction of this traffic. The sons

REPAYING FIFTH-AVENUE.

Sin: The commission lately appointed by the Mayor of Philadelpala to report on street paraments in that city consists of three engineers who are authorities on paving, General Q. H. Gillmore, United States Engineer Corps, Lieutenant F. V. Greens, United States
Francer Corps, and E. J. North, member of American
the Engineer Corps, and E. J. North, member of American of the half million dollars provided for in the Senate than one for repairing, which it is intended that about

than one for repairing, which it is intended that about bill, and would see that a better grantle pavement \$15,000 a Year should be paid, was init.

The cost for first class Sectional comeon concrete being less than 86 per cubic yard, and that of a grantle pavement, exclusive of foundation, less than \$2.50 per square yard, the best grantle sects could be old on a perfect grantle concrete foundation, time indees thick, at less than \$4.50 per square yard, a price which would leave the contractor a good profit.

The total area of the carriageway of Fifth-ave, between Washington Square and Fifty-minthest, is neared 60,000 than 70,000 square yards, but, taking the latter figures. \$450,000 is more than saffedent to repaye it.

New-York, April 9, 1884.

A QUESTION FOR GENERAL VIELE. SHALL WOMEN BIDE BIOVOLES INSTRAD OF TRI-

CYCLES \$
o the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: With regard to the exclusion of tricycles from the Eiverside Drive will you permit a question or iwo on behalf of the ladies? In your issue of March 27, General Vicie gives as his reasons: "The protection of that large portion of the public which uses the roads for driving to carriages"; . . "the horses which are restless from long confinement; the large numbers of riders of tricycles, 'domestic', 'sociables', etc., on the preceding Sunday." He says, "They came down in

If there is so large a number in this city as this state droves and platoons." most represents, is not his action very like wealth and horseffesh against that larger portion of the community whose means do not permit the same haxily! Are not the riders of trieveles amenable to the same restrictions of fast riding as are the drivers of horses and the riders of bioyeles! Is not the "wearing of a uniform and being a member of a club" a

muchine approaching, instead of slacking rein and ex-amining the woman upon the tricycle as if she were another horse whose stepping qualifies were his greatest concern, the quadrupeds would attend to their business also, instead of looking about for the cause of their mas-ter's instead on. Some ladies in this city have formed to areo, instead or sooking about for the entire to take it in the formed a tricycle club during the winter. The question now arises, Must we sell our tricycles and purchase bleydes in order to please the General and his friends of the restive horses and secure admission to the Riverside Drive?

Now-Ford, March 29, 1884.

DOES EDUCATION EDUCATE? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have no children, but as a teacher with twenty-five years of experience have had suple opportunities of observation, and, if you will allow me, I ould like to say a few words through your columns to "Reformer." The philosophy on which the new system of education and training is based may "read beautiindeed have rights which parents are most sacredly ration for daties and responsibilities which they must meet in after life. They have a right to a complete understanding of their proper relations in a true system of the universe, not as individual centres for whomall ated for great and nobic ends. They have a right to the re taught submission to authority higher than their ow

capicious wills. But the chef right on which the new philosophy insists is that of "a good time," which means simply license to do as they please; and the deterioration of manners and morals of which "Reference" complains is a legitimate result of such a philosophy. He is right in his cancluden that "something is wrong in the modern theeries of churchion and home-training" and will not perhaps be unwilling to admit that the safest remedy is to be found in a return, not to all the methods, but to the principles of the "old school."

Steubenville, Ohio, March 28, 1884.

E. M. B.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENS AND MISCEGENA-TION.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR ON AN AMERICAN ANOMALY. To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I read in THE TRIBUNE for Sunday, March 2, the report of an Onio case, in which one Bayley, a colored man, was brought up and fined a hundred dollars for the crime of having married a white girl. An appeal is pending; the wife is meanwhile "sentenced to the workhouse for a long term," and the authorities are said to be awaiting the result of the appeal before proceeding to divorce and, I suppose, to fine some hundred other couples guilty in the same degree.

Now on the back of all the blood and sorrows of the

civil war, to see Mr. Bayley fined and Mrs. Bayley clapped into the "spinning house"—how old it sounds!—for contabernium—a crime, if crime we are to say, implicitly aboltshed on the fall of slavery - is a kind of non sequent in history. It was one of the many ill-favored lests of Caligula to shower bills of divorce among contented couples; a jest of high savor of humor and cruelty combined; but I rub my eyes when I see this plansautty repeated in the wise, civil, pions, latter-day Onto, the mother of so many statesmen, solders, and artists. Rancid enactments linger in the pizeou bides of every State; but when they are once dragged into the daylight, active opinion stamps them under foot. I ask, with somewhat mitty feedings, for these lines of speec. I may be tool to look at England. I do, and very often blush. But that cannot after the state of Mrs. Bayley in the workhouse, nor of the hundred other couples awaiting, whether in hope or fear, the issue of this case. I take up my courage and come before the American public with these words: There are we with our ancestral beam, but let me direct your attention to the Bayley mote. Yours very traity, Edukar Locus Strukason.

Hyères-les-Palmiers, France, March 20, 1884.

HAND GRENADES FOR PUTTING OUT FIRES. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is thoroughly understood that well

holes containing dumb waiters and elevators ought to be made fireproof; and undoubtedly the time will come when this will be the rule instead of the exception. In rending the accounts of the fire at the St. George's Find. I noticed that the elevator boy discovered fire in the damb water while he was on the third floor. It oc-curred to me that if some of the hand grenades made of ghas, and filled with any of the well-known chemica fire-extinguishing compounds, had been at hand he would have been able to smother, and possibly extinguish, the fire, even from the height of the third floor.

erected, there is a visat number of houses in New York city constructed with chires and well holes, semingly built to favor the rapid spread of fire, and a shapler said without doubt effective means of checking fires started in buildings siready occupied would be to have about a dozen of these greenides on a suitable sho) near the well dozen of these greenides on a suitable sho) near the well would not easily dislosing them. These would facu be handy for service on their timediate thour and also for attacking fire at a distance, while much of the filmay construction, which if seems so hard to check, would have a protection it does not deserve.

Now York April 10, 1884.

ANOTHER SORT OF "INDEPENDENTS." WITH MORE VOTES.

In the Editor of The Tribune Sin: Don't you think it is in order to giv those high priests of the small cuterie of Pharise

The idea of parading the opinion of that small, decayed politician Carlin, as an creatheren voice of Massachin-auti-"Blaine cannot carry Massachusetta") Men ilke Claffin in Massachusetts have so disrusted thousands of Republican voters there that in self defence they turned

preach.
These face unders should be judiciously alvertised for all that they are worth. Yours, 11, W.E. Washington, D. C., April 3. LOGAN'S HONESTY OF CONVICTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sm: I am not a Logan man, and though a Western Republican, like most of them from Petney difference of optition with Logan in the past touching corrain planess of the Southern force but and matters of the pension list, no metter how much I differ with him is respect to the wisdom or anythetic these measures, still I know that his views were and are the honost convictions and as such they are entitled to respect. He is bland and frank to a fault; and, to-hay, while men in Massachusetts and Vermost are succeived at Logan for voling pension expansion bills, they unpudently forget to mention Eliminds or Sherman, who also voted with Logan on these measures hatterly, and all measures that concern the bloody shirt? which they revited so in 1876 when Hayes was their exemplar. These Kopublican Pharisses will never force their candidate on its at this again.

Wishington, April 5, 1884.

TWO STAIRWAYS AT ELEVATED STATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: I beg leave to ask you to call public attention to a matter of public moment which I do not thank has been sufficiently artitated—the lack of stair accounts passengers get on and off, yet there is only one staincase on each sale of the street. As a consequence the dast on each sale of the street. As a consequence the has passenger from one train has barely reached the bottom of the stairs, in the commission hours, before those from the successing train begin to pour down. There is generally some one trying to mount for the station and the result is the most irritating observation of both lines of travel and no small danger of having clothes form and bundles stolen or knocked out of one's hands or arms and maddled in the street. When the company does put up two staircasts, one of them alound be 30 partitioned out that no one can descend it; then personal comfert will be a sufficient inducement to the majority of those ascending to keep to the stairs assigned to their.

Nucleone, April 10, 1884. PACTS ABOUT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of The Trib ne.

Sin: For your editorial, "Protection and Respect for Hum-selling," please accept the heartfult thanks of many in this community. Nothing I have lately read pleases me more than The Terroval's brave words for the right. Such an advocate for the temperance cause must tell mightly for home protection. Your article contains so many stubbern facts all have to saimit it is "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."
Dunmore, Penn., April 3, 1884.

IN NEED OF A PERMANENT HOME. ToThe Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women, whose twenty-fifth annual commencement held last evening, you ably report in your is for its hospital and dispensary work, and it offers a grand opportunity for noble-hearted men or women, blessed with a surplus of this world's goods, to make an investment which will gladden their lives and caubalm their memory when they have joined the unjority.

Brooklyn, April 2, 1884. sue of this day, is greatly in need of a permanent home

drivers of horses and the riders of bicyclest. Is not the "wearing of a uniform and being a member of a club" a peruliar idea of "securing that probestion to those who ride is carriages," since any one or two persons can form a club, cach electing that other, though they may both be unskilled idders!

My own experience with the tricycle is that if does not alarm horses when they are properly managed. If the gentleman would attend to his steeds when he sees the

THE FOREIGN MAIL.

VICTORIA'S MYSTIC MEANDERINGS.

From Life.

January 1.—This is the first day of the year, and Beatrice reminds me it is New Year's Day. What a beautiful coincidence! We had cream teast and maffins for breakfast, and I had two helps to each. Brown said he was delighted to see my old appetite for notiful returning.

modius returning.

January 2.—It is snowing. Brown said that the snow was beautiful. It is. Beatrice says that some poet once expressed the same opinion. I will ask Mr. Tennyson about it. Brown came up at 2 o'clock to announce Mr. Gladstone, who wanted to see me shout some horrid affair in Egypt or somewhere. Sent down ward I was out. Am very busy knitting a pair of earmaits for the Duke of Connaight and haven't time to bother about Egypt. Brown says that Egypt is old enough to take care of itself.

March 8.—Brown has a cold. I made him four mustard plasters, which were applied by the Reyal College of Surgeons. He is better. I ordered Dens Stanley to sing a Te Deam. Be sent back word that, personally, he would prefer to whistle it. Wanted Mr. Tennyson likewise to change "Locksley Hall" so as to bring Brown in. He replied that he would be delighted to, but the only rhymes he could find for Brown were syntax, desirium and meningits, and he didn't think any of these would do.

March 20.—Brown says it is rainlag. Mr. Gladsions called. I was not at home. I do wish Albert Edward wouldn't worry me so with free tickets to American the arricals. It is frugal, but the boy will drive me wild yet. Hown says, however, that he will outgrow all those freaks. I trust Brown is right.

March 21.—Brown got wet to-day, standing out in the rain telling Mr. Gladstone that I couldn't see him. I do not see why I am to be bothered about those wars in India and Egypt, and other horrid affairs. Beatrics has a pet kitten of which we are all of us so fond. I must really get Mr. Tennyson to write a poem about it

April 1.—Brown came in this morning with a large placard on his back, which bore the initials "N. G. When I called his attention to it he was real angry, and said he supposed it was done by the Prime Milaster, or somelesty. I shall ask Mr. Gadstone about it. The cat had a fit this morning, which quite upset as all. The College of Surgeons was in attendance, and said it was meat. Brown says it is likely to die if it had more than a dozen. Deaf me!

April 10.—1 sent for Brown, and read him this jour-nal for a year. He sat with closed eyes, nodding his head whenever I came to a favorite passage. He then said that he did not think any distinguished woman and the results of the saured me it was honest trath. I will read it to Mr. Gladstone.

April 11.-Mr. Gladstone called. I read it to him.

April 13.—Mr. Gladstone is very ill.

April 13.—Mr. Gladstone is very ill.

April 14.—I wanted to road nineteen more chapters

but he said he really could not f my journal to Brown, but he said he really could not mink of letting me tire myself. Said he would take the ook and read it in his study. April 15. -Beatrice and I went out for a work. Brown

May 2 - Brown said this morning that Mr. Gladstone

hould settle that Egyptian matter at once. I sent for fr. Ghalstone and told him. He said that Brown eight to mind his own business. Poor Brown! I am May 4. -We went out for a drive. Brown sat on the

May 4.—We went out for a drive. Brown sat on the sigh seat in front. After driving a while he came back. May 7.—Mr. Tennyson called. Beatrice showed him the cat, and I suggested the poem. Mr. Tennyson changed the subject. I read him some of my journal. May 8.—Brown says Mr. Tennyson is quite ill. I wanted to read some of my journal to Brown, but he soid it was very enervating for an author to read her own work. I find this literary life indeed wearisone, and I sometimes wonder how Mr. Tennyson stands it. It killed poor Mr. Disraeli. I suppose it will kill me too some day.

too, some day.

May 9.—I spoke to Brown about publishing the journal. He said if I did it would create a sensation. To know the workings of the sovereign's heart, and see just how much interest she takes in the affairs of the nation, which is so spendthrift in her henor, is a been for the people. Brown says it will show them just what kind of a ruler they have. Brown is right. I will publish the book.

PRINCE LEOPOLUS STUDENT LIFE.

PRINCE LEAD FOR STITUTES AT THE ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

BELT, VER HEYDEN AND THE "GHOST,"

"Yes, I have been overwhelmed with conforming town" and Mr. Red to a reasonature of the Poll Scall genetic, who called on him at his studio in Williamsen, restricting morning a "they have been pouring in from all sides, and the telectagin once a few doors off has had gave as broke line of it. Here is a felection who hapes that in the hour of my trump of is shall part once also have been subsecting to my experience. And here is a lefter from a last, quite unknown to me, who hapes that in the hour of my trump of is shall part farget the turne of all good things. Yes, it is curious, but it seems you have been deligated with tracts, but one must take the other hands how and I saw shall be seen this morning that the press is unchnowled; in any face this morning that the press is unchnowled; in any face this morning they not not report of the tracks and to see this morning they not not report of the tracks and the pressure of the saw of the same of the same